## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

## DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	)		
	)		
V.	)	CRIMINAL NO.	04-10306-PBS
	)		
TREVOR CHARLTON	)		

## AFFIDAVIT OF COUNSEL

The following is true to the best of my information and belief:

- 1. A similar questionnaire was used by this court in the trial of this case on March 13, 2006.
- 2. Juror questionnaires designed to identify racial bias are utilized routinely in this district.
- 3. I was defense counsel in the case of <u>United States v.</u>

  <u>Franklyn Liranzo</u> which was tried before Lindsay, J. in June 2002. In that case the defendant was a dark skinned Hispanic male and the charges were felon in possession of a firearm. Counsel requested and was granted a juror questionnaire on racial bias. **Approximately 25% of the jurors** answered that they believed that black or Hispanic men are more likely than members of other races to commit crimes.
- 4. I was defense counsel in the case of <u>United States v. Dondi Willis</u> which was tried in October 2003 before Lasker, J. In that case the defendant was a black male and the charges were felon in possession of a firearm. Counsel requested and was granted a juror questionnaire. **Approximately 20% of the jurors** answered that they believed that black or Hispanic men are more likely than members of other races to commit crimes.
- 5. I was defense counsel in the case of <u>United States v. Jean Brito</u> which was tried in January 2004 before Lindsay, J. In that case the defendant was a black male and the charges were felon in possession of a firearm. Counsel requested and was granted a juror questionnaire. **Sixteen out of fifty (Approximately 32%)** of the jurors indicated racial bias on their juror questionnaire.

- 6. I was defense counsel in the case of <u>United States v. David Seymour</u> which was tried in October 2005 before Tauro, J. In that case the defendant was a black male and the charges were felon in possession of a firearm. Counsel requested and was granted a juror questionnaire. A significant percentage of the jurors (counsel's memory is that the figure was close to 20%) indicated racial bias on their juror questionnaire.
- 7. The defendant in the present case is a black male.
- 8. The venire in United States Federal District Court for this circuit is over 95% White/Caucasian.
- 9. The limited juror questionnaire (two questions) is necessary due to the risk of racial prejudice affecting the defendant's right to a fair trial.

Catherine	Κ.	Byrne	Date